

The Battle of Beenville.
As Gen. LYON was approaching Beenville,

three steamers, he noticed a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Hamm's Mills. He immediately turned back, eight miles below Boonville, landed his troops, 1,800 strong, with two field pieces, leaving 100 men to guard the boats.

In ambushade in a thick undergrowth, and wheat fields. After some sharp fighting the troops were driven back, and their camp, miles ahead, on the river, was taken, with equipments, horses, provisions, &c. The troops, poorly armed, and worse disciplined, retreated through Boonville, in great

The federal loss is, four killed, and nine wounded; the accounts of the loss of the state troops are conflicting, but it is certain they were severely.

General LYON and Colonel BLAIR, were in the hottest of the fight; no casualty happened to the officers, Captain BUNK, of St. Louis,

Gen. LYON took seventy prisoners, but used them next morning; large numbers of the Confederate troops, have returned under Gen. LYON's proclamation; several flags were captured, and a number of

Before the battle, Gov. JACKSON advanced a body of men, but immediately retreated foreback, with his staff, when the fight was over.

to any one who would shoot him.
The commander of the State troops was Col.
LE, late of the U. S. Army.

A Scene in the British Commons.
The following extract from the London
ers' report of the proceedings in the British
ers of Commons, on the evening of the 7th

Interest all our readers:
Colonel W. PATTON said that before the or-
der of the day for going into Committee of
Supply was read, he wished to make an appeal
to an honorable member for Galway, (near,
Ireland) and to ask him whether it was abso-
lutely necessary that he should proceed with

tion of which he had given notice.
(ar, hear.) He believed he was speaking the
tion of a great number of persons, who were
acquainted with everything which related
to the United States of America, and who were
very interested in our maintaining friendly
relations with those states, when he said that
we should be very inexpedient at the present

ment to enter upon such a discussion.
(Sera.)
Mr. GREGORY said, in answer to the ques-
tion of the honorable member, he would not
commit himself in opposition to the wishes of the
House, so generally expressed, and therefore
would postpone the motion to some future
opportunity. (Cheers.) His honorable friend

member for Birmingham said, "Withdraw (Hear, hear.) He would postpone it die, with the hope that he should have an opportunity before the close of the session of bringing forward the subject, because must say that it was most unfair and most that that publications should be circulated without England in which the Southern

Secretary Logan in which the Southern Confederacy were accused of unwarrantable persecution, and its members were called traitors and perjurers. ('Oh, 'and Hear, hear.')

Mr. W. [Foster] entirely agreed in the feeling of the House that it was most undesirable there should be a discussion on the merits of a quarrel between the States of America.

honorable member to postpone his motion for a short period (loud cries of "Sine die!") he decided it would conduce to a better understanding of the relations with America and to prevent any misconception were he to bring forward his motion tonight. (Cries of "No! and Sine die.") With the understanding that the

tion of the honorable member was postponed indefinitely. He would withdraw his motion altogether. (Cheers.)

Mr. CRAWFORD asked the honorable member to say whether his notice would remain on paper. (Loud cries of "No—he said *sine die*.")

The subject then dropped.

The Zambesi Mission.
The London Quarterly gives an interesting report of the first annual meeting of the Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and Durham Mission in Central Africa, held since the departure of our MACKENZIE. This gathering took place at Cambridge on Tuesday. The Bishops

Combination-room of Clare College, to read a series of letters from Bishop Macdonald to the missionaries of the Mission. Mr. WALLER, and other members of the Mission. The latest date was March 5,

the Bishop and Mr. ROWLEY were about to start from the Comoro Islands (where they had deposited their party), in order to overtake and join Dr. LIVINGSTON in the interior. It will be remembered that the mission party met Dr. LIVINGSTON, his brother, and Dr. KIRK at the Kongos mouth of the Zambezi; and the latter had so strongly

and the desirableness of attempting to gain entrance to the Lake Nyassa by the river by the river; that the Bishop felt himself obliged to consent; and that it had been decided to leave the bulk of the party with the English Consul at the Moharra, one of the Comoros, while LIVINGSTONE and the Bishop explored. It appears that after LIVINGSTONE and his party had been reasonably

so urgently pressing the diversion of the
mission from its original route; the passage by
Zambesi being too much in the hands of
people who are not friendly to the work in hand,
the Botsuana offering a far superior
aspect. SIR GEORGE GREY and the Bishop
of Capetown, cordially approve of the present
arrangement.

the. The latter writes to say that the medicinal
The Ruyunaia route have been long familiar
those on the Caper station capable of forming
opinion. The river has, in the first place, the
immense advantage of being free from a bar
mouth, being just north of the flow of the
Zambique current. Then it lies most con-
veniently between the Portuguese dominions

those of the Imaum of Muscat—another estimable advantage; and it is generally believed to be navigable far into the interior. There seems, then, every reason to believe that we may furnish a far better access to the highlands about the Shirwa and Nyassa than by the route of the Zambezi, and that the opening of the lake to the sea, as well as a better outlet to what is now a dead water, may be the result of the new commerce.

ment. With regard to LIVINGSTON's reception of the party, the Bishop writes a letter to be expected: "LIVINGSTON," says he, "is an excellent fellow, and I have no fear of any difficulty arising between us. It may be mentioned, in conclusion, that, finding the work somewhat delayed by the change of the Bishop, he had the assembly

New Military Tactics.
In the olden times the solid columns and the separate charge generally won the battle; but the active troops, spread over an extended

...drilled columns in the old fashioned pasteurized
...ard style. Modern tactics require a more
...ensive field for maneuvering, hence greater
...re is necessary in handling the soldiers, and
...telligence on the part of the soldiers is neces-
...ry for taking up proper positions, to avoid
...ces and being the enemy to the enemy.

advantage. Formerly the position of the cavalry could be approached within three hundred yards without experiencing injury from the fire. With the modern rifle the cavalry must now keep at a distance until they can dash in unopposed.

Street Railways
In the Commons a bill for enabling people to make railways in the streets came on for second reading. This is the plan of Mr. TRA-

American gentleman, who has actually
two such railways at work in London, and w
I be n-er does anything else, deserves t
gratitude of the English lady, for shaming
proprietors of the dirty, inconvenient nuisa
sided the British omnibus, by producing a
side into which a woman can step decent
and sit in cleanliness and comfort. Also

substituting neatly uniformed and civil men for the coarse cad's who at present bowl balls for the boys. However, the question of giving powers required by this bill is a distinct
